say, with the stones of this country. Prof. Henry made some experiments with samples of marble for the exten-

sion of the United States Capitol in Washington, but he submitted them to no chemical tests. The value of his experiments was consequently comparatively small, for the destructive force most to be feared is not that of rain and frost (great as that is), but the acid-

laden air of great cities, and the alkaline vapors from

great rivers and the sea. The marble he selected is a fine-grained dolomite from a quarry at Lee, Mass.,

absorbing 103 ounces of water perfectible inch, and sustaining 23,917 pounds to the square inch. Specimens of it were submitted to the influence of freezing mixtures

as many as 50 times, and for 24 hours at a time. This caused an exfoliation calculated from the loss of weight

some interesting experiments with a view to testing the

relative durability of the red and gray sorts. Taking carefully selected samples of each, he immersed them for affecn minutes in boiling water to test their absorp-

tive qualities. Twelve trials determined the absorbent power of the red to be, .1947 of 1 per cent in every 100

parts by weight; and that of the gray, 3416 of 1 per cent in every 100 parts by weight—a difference of .1469 of 1 per cent in favor of the red. After three days' immer-

sion in water containing free carbonic acid, frequently renewed, the red granite lost .0013, and the

gray .64087 of 1 per cent in 100 parts by weight.

Experiments with a solution of sulphurous acid showed a loss of .1456 of 1 per cent in the red, and .4253 in the

gray; and with an alkaline solution, .2287 of 1 per cent in the red, and .7349 in the gray. The conclusion, then, that

red granite is more suitable than gray for building pur-

poses in large cities and near large rivers seems inevita-

From the facts and statistics quoted above it would

seem that granite and brick are the building materials

But there is one other and most important part of this

subject of building stability. Nothing is gained by using

superior material, and employing first-class workmen,

if buildings are run up without proper foundations, or with insufficient thickness of walls, or with inadequate

supports in the way of girders and cross-walls; and yet

these are common practices among the builders of this city. The law professes to enjoin men from carrying on

their business in this suicidal fashion; but practically it

does not, for the law is in itself defective, and is not

"An act to amend 'An act to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings, and the keeping and storing of combustible materials in the City of New-York, passed May 4, 1866, passed May 17, 1867, eays: "In all buildings other than dwelling-houses, not

enacts that " in all buildings intended or used for storage

or warehouse purposes, in storing or keeping heavy mer-

chandise or materials, the walls shall be an additional four inches thicker than above required." It is difficult

to avoid placing Mr. Hale's factory in this category, and

days 20 feet in hight, and not more than 25 in width utside walls shall not be less than eight inches th

strictly enforced by the authorities. Section 5 of

which should be used in this city, taking into considera-

tion art, cost, and durability.

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON BUILDERS.

as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not longer o delay the remedial legislation.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III) said that the bill referred
by Mr. Summer had been reported from the Judiciary
committee on July 7 of last year, and was indefinitely Mr. SUMNER asked leave to enter a motion to recon-

ther the postponement.
Mr. HAWILTON (Dem., Md.) objected.
Mr. SUMNER subsequently introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights acts, substantially similar to its bill of has session. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York approving the recommendation of the President's Message touching the Alabama claims and asking legislation to carry it into effect. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CHANDLER Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bills adversely, and they were indefinitely postponed:

min the trans-Atlant's errors.

Mr. FENTON (Rep. N. V.) introduced (by request) a bill directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Stamship Company of New-York for the transportation of the malls weekly between New-York and Antwerp or Frence, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg, for a term of 15 years, at the rate of \$15,000 per trip. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) introduced a joint resolution to prevent obstructions to the unvigation of the Ohio River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On Commerce.

It incorporates Marshall O, Roberts, John A Livingston, Dadler Field, and others as the New-York Pour Tunnel Company, with authority to construct a tinnel, tube, or covered way in or beneath and across the beas of the Risy of New-York or Halloon River, from some point in New-York City to some point in New-York City to some point in New-York City to some point in New-York or Halloon River, from some point in New-York City to some point in New-York City to some point in New-York Company is also empowered to eperate relivance in a said tennels, and to construct and use nocessary agreeables thereto, limited to the grade of forty first per nulle. Demarcs to and compensation for property to be taken and to he demarcs to and compensation for property as be taken are to be defermined by three commissioners appointed by the United States Phisroet Coord.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to ratify and carry into effect the Constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory adopted Dec. 20, 1876, at Okmulgee by a General Commell of the said Territory, held by authority of the Government of the United States.

Mr. MOIFFON moved the reference of certain papers to the Special Committee on the investigation of alleged Southern outrages, and stated that physical indisposition would preclude his acceptance of the chairmanship of that Committee.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

THE VICE-PRESTILENT subsequently amounced as the Committee referred to, Nossras Scott, Nelson, Fool, Chandler, and Davis. The latter manned (Mr. Davis) declined on acceptance of with the same committee on Public Lands, rande a written report upon the amendment to the bill to incorporate the Sait Lake and Colorado River Railrond Company.

He also reported from the Sauthers on the public lands, extending for one year longer the time for making their payments. Passed.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Lova) introduced a bill to ratify

payments. Passed.

THE THERITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iova) introduced a bill to ratify and carry into effect the Constitution and form of Governs, and for the Indian Territory, adopted in December, 1870, by the General Council, &c. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.), the House bill granting pensions to politiers of 1812 was made the special

mitiee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PKATT (Rep., Ind.), the House bill granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.), in accordance with previous notice, addressed the Senate on the bill to create a fund to be known as the mineral land fund, and for other purposes. The bill provides for paying over to the Sutro Tannel Company the proceeds of the money received by the United States from the sale of mineral lands, \$50,000 to be paid upon the completion of every 500 feet, and the tunnel to be completed within ten years.

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.), to demonstrate the magnitude of the inferests involved in the construction of the Sutro Tannel, stated that the Comstock Lode, to which the tunnel was to be constructed, and yielded since its discovery, ten years ago, \$129,00,000—almost equaling the total yield in silver of the whole Republic of Mexico. The mines on that lode have now reached a perpendicular of 1.200 feet, and the obstacles encountered in mining foreshadow an early abandonment of it. The difficulties in mining are principally the enormous expense of pumptor the waster and height for the for which 53 steam. Industry of that lose have how reached a perpendicular of 1.300 feet, and the obscacles encountered in mining foreshadow an early abandomment of it. The difficulties in mining are principally the enormous expense of pumping the water and heisting the ore, for which 53 steamengines are employed and kept in motion, with firewood at \$17 per cord, and at an expense of several millions of deliars per annum. The great obstacle in mining was the great increase of heat below the surface, the thermometer at 1.200 feet below transing at 107. Making it almost impossible for the men to work, and impairing their health. Mr. NYE went on to show that mineral lodes of true fissure venus reach down indefinitely, and that this tunnel would be the greatest work of exploration ever earlied out. Its scientific value as a geological examination would be incalculable, and an actual demonstration of the continuance of mineral lodes to a greater depth than has ever been reached in the world, would give positive evidence of the thousand of millions buried in the earth, would give a great value to all our mineral lands, and, by making capital flow in that direction, would populate and open up the mineral wealth of the vast country beyond the Missouri River. As a great geological surveys, in the very bowels of the earth, this would prove to be of more value than all the superficial geological surveys carried out by the Government, herefore, at an expense of millions of dollars. The bill extended certain aid toward the construction of this inner from the sale of mineral lands, not to exceed \$1,000,000, while the Government is secured by a first mortgage on all the property, and 50 per cent of the yield to be repaid to Government; the whole work is to be under the supervision of Government is secured by a first mortgage on all the property, and 50 per cent of the yield to be repaid to Government; the whole work is to be under the supervision of Government was favorable to encouraging in any proper way the great enterprise of the Surro tunne

novel proposition.

The bill was laid aside, Mr. NYE giving notice that he would cell it up at an early day.

Mr. Wil.LIAMS (Rep., Oregon) submitted a resolution, Mr. Wil.LIAMS (Rep., Oregon) submitted a Select Senate Committee on telegraph legislation.

Committee on telegraph legislation.

Mr. FOOL (Rep., N.C.) asked to be excused from service on the Special Committee to investigate alleged outrages in the South, which was this day appointed.

Leave was granted, Mesers, Rice and Bayard being substituted by the Chair as members of the Committee, vice

stituted by the Chair as members of the Committee, vice Pool and Davis resigned.
On the notion of Mr. MORRILL (Rept., Vt.), the Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire and report concerning the purchase and improvement, as a public park, of the two squares east of and adjacent to the Capitol grounds, in connection with the lands of the Betanic Garden, the Smithsonian Institute, the Agricultural Department, and the grounds south of the President's mansion, the expense to be defrayed in the sale of unimproved lots in the city not required for public use, and remote corners.

PAYING THE WAR EXPENSES.

The bill to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply, and

The bill to refund to the States the interest and dis-count on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply, and transport troops for the service of the United States in

on the scrip issued to berrow the money avalaced to the Government, the effect being confined to a few States in the extreme West.

In opposition to the bill it was argued that in drawing a line at 10 per cent as the specific rate of discount, States which had sold their bonds at a larger discount would not be reimbursed for the difference. The principal objection to the bill was to its alleged inequality in practical operation, by compelling the States which had taxed themselves to maintain their credit at par to contribute to pay the discount suffered by neighboring States more laggard in raising taxes.

Mr. Stiersian, while opposed to the incorrect rule imposed by the bill, favored special legislation to reimburse Indiana for the interest and discount on expenditures made by her Governor, now a Senator (Morton), under the most extraordinary circumstances. The Legislature, being politically hostile to the Governor, the latter deemed it impradent to call that body together, and was, therefore, compelled to go into the market, on his own account, and borrow the money. The amounts expended by the States generally was immense—so great that it would be impossible for accounting officers of the Government to settle the accounts without taking voluminous testimony. He was opposed to including the discount, the bonds of the States having been sold, like U. S. bonds, at varying prices. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.) opposed the

Finance.
Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.) opposed the bill because of its unequal operation upon the States, and argued to show the difficulty of framing a measure which would secure an equitable settlement. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) opposed the reference, and

and argued to show the difficulty of framing a measure which would secure an equitable settlement.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) opposed the reference, and replied at length to Mr. Sherman.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) argued, among other things, that in raising this money the States only performed their duty, as they were equally interested in preserving the Union, and that self-preservation and not generosity dictated their action. The proposed policy would be anjust to the older States, as the bearers of whatever additional taxation would be required to carry it out, while those aircady bore a preponderance of taxes.

EETALING THE INCOMPTAX.

The pending bill being laid aside temporarily, Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) said he desired to test the sense of the Senate on the question, and moved to make the Incometax Repeal the special order for Tuesday. The metion prevailed by a two-thirds vote, 32 Senators rising in its favor to 12 in the negative.

At 4:30 p. m., after an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of the merchants of New-York in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to audit and pay the Ala-

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), rising to a personal explanation sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a paragraph from The Washington Republican of this day, stating that Gen. Blunt, in his testimony before the Committee of Investigation on Indian Affairs, had stated that one of the great troubles in obtaining appropriations for the Indians was that nearly every member of Congress who voted for appropriations expected and demanded liberal compensation, which was usually paid, and that in order to accomplish that some sharp practice and to be resorted to. Mr. Sargent remarked that it was only necessary for him to say in reply to that infamous paragraph that Gen. Blunt had not testified before the Committee up to this time. The Committee had not been able to discover his whereabouts so as to serve a subpena upon him. The Committee had made efforts continuously, by telegraph and otherwise, and would thank newspaper editors and reporters to publish the fact that the Committee desired the presence of Gen. Blunt. There was no testimony from any person of the character stated in that paragraph. It was an aspersion on a body of gentlemen who

had nothing in their associations or character to justify it in any degree. It was merely a reckless libel on the House of Representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to reëstablish Knoxville, Tenn., as a port of delivery.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) objected.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and a number were passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE DPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION RILL.

The House, at 1:40 o'clock, p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALLISON (Rep., lowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Wood's motion to limit the expenditures of the Secret Service fund of the State Department, so that none of its shall be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo.

assigning the third Friday in each month, after 2 o'clock, to that business.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Schafe bill to provide for a Government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read.

It proposes a sort of territorial government in the District, with a Government to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consont of the Senate, and who shall hold his olice for four vars; with a Council of eleven members, and a House of Representatives of twenty-two members; with a Secretary to be appointed by the President for four pera, and with a delegate in Congress. The laws of the Lendalitye Assembly are to be subject to repeal or modification by Congress. There is to be a Board of Public Works, to consist of the Governor and two persons to be appointed by the President. The members of the Council are also to be appointed by the President. The members of the Council are also to be appointed by the President.

The bill Indiving been read through, the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) moved to amend the second section by making the Governor an elective officer instead of being appointed.

ceeded to consider it by sections.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) moved to amend the second section by making the Governor an elective officer instead of being appointed.

Mr. COON (Rep., III.), Chairman of the Committee for the District of Columbia, opposed the amendment, and made a general statement in reference to the bill. He said that this city had about the worst government of any city in the United States. There were two cleasents entering into its political conditions. In the first place, there were a large number of temporary residents of the city not identified with its permanent interest. There were also a large amount of colorely people, brought here by the events of the war, who had no permanent interest in the city, but there was one element which would allow the city to be one of the best governed cities in the country, and that was the control Congress had over it. The conservative element representing the Government of the United States should be preserved; but if the Governor and all other officers were to be elected instead of appointed by the President, that element would be abandoned, and with it abandoned he would not give a farthing for any government that could be organized.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) advocated his amendment, and argued that to leave the Governor and Connell to be appointed by the President would be an attack on the representative principle of the United States Government. They had gone far enough in the direction of centralization, and it was not safe to travel any further in that direction. He asserted that the tax-payers of the city were able to take care of their own interests, and that nowhere else in the country were lite and property as safe as in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) declared himself in favor to intrusting to the President the power of appointing the Governor. In his judgment that power would be mach safer than in the hands of the people of the district, who were of a very different class now than they were ten years ago.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) inquired whether the gentleman

years ago.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) inquired whether the gentleman was wilting to see the same principle established in New-York City in Mr. WOOD replied that there was no analogy between the two cases. New-York City was a portion of New-York State, but the District of Columbia belonged to the Government of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) made a constitutional argument in support of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Ela's amendment was rejected by a large majority. On motion of Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.), the third section was amended by substituting for the words "House of Representatives," the words "House of Representatives," the words "House of Delegates."

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) moved to strike out the third section giving legislative power to a Council and House of Delegates. He argued that Congress could no more depute that legislative body to make general laws than the Legislature of the State of New-York could depute another body to make general laws. The ordinances passed by the numicipal powers of cities and corporations never had been considered as general laws, but rather as by-laws, and when Congress was clothed with exclusive power of legislative nother body the right to make general laws as proposed by this bill.

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.) argued that the word "exclusive" used in the Constitution in that connection did not mean what the gentleman from Massachnaetts tried to make it, but merely meant exclusive of the

did not mean what the gentleman from ansascanactus tried to make it, but merely meant exclusive of the States, that they should have no juristiction. He argued that the ease of the District of Columbia was analogous with that of territorial governments, which had the power of making general laws.

After further, discussion. Mr. HOAR withdrew his mo-

tion.

Mr. COOK moved to amend the fifth section by providing that the Council shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five of those first appointed to be for the term of one year and the other six for two years, and all subsequent experiments to be for two years, and all subsequent appointments to be for two years.

Mr. RANDALL opposed the amendment, and argued

against it.
Mr. ELA moved to make the members of the Council Mr. ELA moved to make the members of the Council
elective. He wanted the House to decide the question
whether the people were or were not to have a voice in
the election of one part of the Legislature. He declared
his astonishment at hearing Democrats advocate the
principle of the appointment instead of the election of
officers. Why not govern the city by a commission at
once, and crush out every pretense of a representative
principle?

Mr. COOK defended the principle of appointment as
retaining and guarding the interests of the whole membe

Mr. COOK defended the principle of appointment as retaining and guarding the interests of the whole people of the United States in this District.

Mr. Ela's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Cook's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend the sixth section, which gives the elective franchise to all male citizens of the United States, by striking out the word "male." [Laughter.] He declared that he officed the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by Yeas and Nays.

amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.) opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not incumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The district had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made the scene of that experiment. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. Julian was rejected—Yeas, 55; Nays, 117.

There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members responded to their names. Some of the votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "Nay" brought down the House. The following is the vote in detail:

the vote in		EAL.	
illsos, reell, sper, twood, sanks, arry, ock, undest, casus, ochb (N.C.), obb (N.C.), oburn, ullom,		Loughridge, Maynard, Milnes, Moore (N. J.), Morey, Morrell (Penn.), Negley, Orth, Packard (Ind.), Paine, Pierce, Piatt, Foneroy, Porter,	Prosser, Sargent, Scotheld, Scotheld, Shanks, Smith (Tenn.), Stevenson, Strickland, Twichell, Washburn (Wis.), Willard, Wilson (Obio), Wolf-50,
mhler, troker, troker, troker, tertum, teatry, tecks, tethune, tethune, tethune, tooker, tooker, troke (Mass.), tookley, terbard, onger, took, owies, tecks, tethun, t	For, Gardeld, Getta, Gilbilan, Grisolad, Grisolad, Grisolad, Fallocada, Haideman, Haideman, Haide, Haideman, Holmen, Holmen, House, House, House, House, House, Kungersoll, Johnson, Jones (Ky.), Judd, Kellagg (Conn.), Kelsey (X.Y.),	Marshall, Mayham, Mayham, McCornick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, McKee, McKende, McNetly, McNetly, McMorely, M	Shelson (N. Y.), Shervod, Shober, Shober, Shoum, Smith (Ohio), Smith (Oregon), Smith (Oregon), Stevens, Stones, Stones, Strone, Spiere, Tamer, Tamer, Tamer, Tilman, Tilman, Towneend, Tvuer, Poorhees, Wallborn (Mass.), Welker, Washburn (Mass.)
pickinkon, nekery, enley, lor, poke, oval, ldridge, erris,	Kerr, Ketchum, Knapp, Knott, Lotin, Leurs, Lyuch, Manning,	Rainey, Randail, Reves, Ropers, Sauford, Sawyer, Schumaker, Schumaker,	Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Wilcon (Minn.), Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward-117.

Pister,
On the motion of Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.), the House reconsidered the vote ordering the bill to be considered by
sections, which would have prevented final action to-day. Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) desired to offer an

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohlo) desired to offer an amendment providing that every wife, parent, &c., should have a right of action to cover damages for injuries to person, property, means of support, &c., arising from selling or giving intoxicating liquors, but the amendment was cut off by the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

Some amendments of details of the bill were offered by Mr. COOK, and agreed to, and then the bill was passed—Yeas, 97; Nays, 58.

Mr. DICKEY (Rep., Penn.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation, which

Appropriations, reported the same appropriation, which was made the special order for Thursday next. The bill appropriates \$27,475,000. The House then adjourned, the session to-morrow to

ARCHITECTURE IN NEW-YORK

WHAT OUR HOUSES ARE MADE OF—WILL THE CITY HAVE TO BE REBUILT —ORNAMENTAL ARCHITECTURE—FOLLIES AND ERRORS OF BUILDING—DANGEROUS STRUCTURES—BRICK VERSUS BROWN-STONE—THE BUILDING ACT.

What is the unbiased, impartial opinion of ose who have made architecture their study as to that of this city ! That it is to a great extent unsubstantial, unreal, inartistic, and wanting in permanence. Is this the way to build up a great city! Is it wise, is it foreseeing, to construct the buildings of this great metropolis of the Western World in such fashion that they cannot pos-

Wood's motion to limit the expenditures of the Secret Service fund of the State Department, so that none of it shall be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) opposed the amendment, and referred to the fact that the publication of the mode in which Gen. Scott disbursed a secret service fund would make it is a secret service fund would not only lead to complications among efficials of the United States, but would take from the President any power to deal with foreign officials. He had no difficulty at all about San Domingo, but he utterly declined to argue that question now. All charges about a silled the met and answered at the peper would be accounted to the country, in attempting to belittle its Chief Magistrate.

Mr. ELDTLER (Rep., Mass.) opposed to all "ways that are dark and all tricks that are vain."

Mr. KLED REDEC (Pem., Wile.) said that the discussion had satisfied him that the secret service fund, ought to be abolished as contrary to the genits and spirit of our institutions. The instance cifed by the geniteman of the discussion had cathed a contrary to the genits and spirit of our institutions. The instance cifed by the geniteman of the discussion had cathed a contrary to the genits and will be a solution of the following for the country, in all and the peper would be a contrary to the genits and spirit of our institutions. The instance cifed by the geniteman of the discussion had satisfied him that the secret service fund, our discussion of the provided of the country, in a discussion had satisfied a thin iron shell, which has the meretriclous merit of cheapness, just strong enough to support itself, and no more, is considered all that is requisite. It would seem that the monuments of classic Greece, or the more recent structures of Michael Angelo, Wren, and Inigo Jones, are forgotten by degenerate art in this boastful nineteenth century. Not that the architects of the present day are wanting in classical study and knowledge, but that their hands are fied by the ignorance, the niggard parsimony, and the want of foresight of those who prefer to employ their wits rather their talents. When brown-stone and fron are rejected, what do we see in their places? Castellated granite houses, with conservatories inclosing the drawing room windows; richly ornamented stone portices supporting colossal mythological figures, and disfigured with long and deeply-cut letters announcing that the Hide and Seek Bank, or the Coldwater Fire Insurance Company, or Messrs. Brown, Jones & Robinson, occupy the ground floor. And then there are nondescript churches (begging Dr. Bellows's pardon) like that of the "Hely Zebra." Boswell tells us that "Johnson expressed his disapprobation of ernamental architecture, such as magnificen columns supporting a portico, or expensive pilasters supporting merely their own capitals, because it con-sumes labor disproportionate to its utility. For the same reason he satirized statuary." Had he lived in this day and in New-York City there would have been some occasion for his heretical opinions as to architecture, and we should probably have been treated to an incomparable satire on the subject of New-York buildings.

This rage for shallow display in building originated in two sources. First, the rapidity with which large fortunes were made during the war by persons who, without taste or education, were content that, so long as they looked "stylish," their houses should be as thoroughly unsound as the shoddy which had enriched themselves. Others with less means, but occupying leading positions in fashionable society, fellowed this evil example from sheer necessity. They could not afford to be surpassed, and could only keep up in the race with the nourcaux riches by doing as they did-building showy palaces for half the money that substantial structures would have cost. The second source was the gigantic speculation in "improved property" which sprung up about the same time. As real estate rose in value, so the loss of letting it lie idle increased, not year by year, but month by month. To avoid this loss, owners were compelled to build; and insufficient capital compelled them to build flimsy houses. Plain solidity was out of the market; strongly built houses of good, but simple style of architecture, would neither let nor sell; so houses were built accordingly. The children of these owners will have od cause to lament the result, even if they themselves do not live to do so. In some of the finest looking houses in the aristocratic parts of the city, party and partition walls are cracking, ceilings are buiging, bulconies are splitting, carved ernamentation is falling, and the brown-stone facing is rapidly scaling off. The demands of the law, not being stringent enough, have been shaved to a nicety, and frequently avoided by the county ance of dishonest inspectors; and, like the itiuerant venders razors, the houses have been made to sell. These evils of inadequate construction may be seen every blocks of houses are run up in weeks instead of months, and have their roofs put on before the wretched mortar in the walls has had time to harden, or the floors, which help considerably to support the walls, have been put in. And yet the inspectors say that the provisions of the Building Law are complied with. If such be the case, the public will be apt to think, with the elder Mr. Weller, that the sooner the law changes its condition the better.

coming to the conclusion that the lower walls should have been 20 inches thick instead of 16.

But what says Mr. Superintendent MacGregor himself. on this subject. He lately convened a meeting of the OUR BUILDING MATERIALS. four-and-twenty Inspectors of Buildings at the office of The houses and stores of New-York are constructed of the Department, and addressed them on the subject of their duties with special reference to this very disaster granite, marble, iron, brown-stone, or brick. Fully to appreciate, therefore, the needs and imperfections of in Thirty-fifth-st. He reminded them that during the New-York building and architecture, it is necessary to past year four buildings had failen in the city, namely, in Forty-sixth-st, and Second-ave., Wood's carriage warehouse in Lafayette-place, and the factory in Thirty-fifth-st, and said, "these disasters, upon investigation in each instance, were in the main attributed to negligence on the part of the inspector in charge of the district in not making proper reports to headquarters. In regard to the late calanaty, the fact that a building of the nature described-mearly 200 feet in length and 80 feet high-was in process of erection, was unknown to him. The plans, which in their details complied with the law, had passed his office at a time when he was confined to the house with filness, and since then no report has been made at the office in regard to its rapid construction. This was an error on the part of the inspector, for, even if a prejected building in every way compiled with the law, still it was the duty of the officer to cail the attention of the Department to it, if, in his judgment, it was hable to be the cause of a digaster.

Henceforth inspectors would be held to a strict accountability in the discharge of their duties, and in making their reports they were to be uninfluenced by favor, whether personal, political, or otherwise. As for political influence, the office should be free from it, and if a man did his duty, irrespective of persons, he would stand by him and sustain him. But he wanted each inspector to well understand that if in future guilty of any negligence in his district, his place would be forfeited in the Department, and if subsequently the man was returned for political reasons, he himself would resign. It could not be expected that in all its branches he should personally superintend the work, and therefore he desired them to feet the responsibility, and share it with him. The expense to the city of this branches he should personally superintend the work, and therefore he desired them to feet the responsibility, and share it with him. The expense to the city of this branches he should past year four buildings had fallen in the city, namely, in Forty-sixth-st. and Second-ave., Wood's carriage warecompare the relative cost and durability of these five materials. The superficial area of a granite building would cost from \$3 to \$4 per superficial foot; marble from \$2 25 to \$3 50; iron from \$2 75 to \$5; brown-stone from \$1 50 to \$2 50; and brick, with stone trimmings, about \$1. These estimates are, of course, regulated by the amount of ornamentation, and include all openings, such as windows and doorways, which in iron structures occupy a very large space of the superficial area. There is not h difference in the relative cost of orgamentation of marble and brown-stone. The cost of iron ornamentation depends much on the quantity to be cast from the ame patterns. Old patterns are seldom used a second time. Granite will last for ages. It has but one enemyfire. This element renders it britile and causes it to split reshillty than brown-stone. The new Court-House of New-York is built of white Westchester marble. This marble contains fine grains of carbonate of the protoxide of iron. Such an element quickly absorbs oxygen, and presents on the surface yellowish spots, which gradually turn brown or black. In a few years the Court-House will be entirely disfigured by discoloration. The comparative durability of Westchester marble (and consequently of the new Court-House) and brewn-stone can be arrived at by studying some of the tombstones in Trinity churchyard. The loss by disintegration is apparently about equal. The preservation of the brownstone of Trinity Church is, however, no criterion of the poses, as the quarries from which the stone (a much harder stone than that now in use) of which it is built are exhausted. The marble columns at the entrance of Dr. Bellows's Church, at the corner of Twentieth-st. on Fourth-ave., are so decayed as to be considered unsafe, and two columns of red granite are now lying packed up by the side of the church, which will take their places as soon as the weather moderates. The oldest iron building in New-York has probably not been erected more than the Department. The Inspectors must or should be familiar with the Building act, and their duties are distinctly set forth in it. The 46th section of the set says: 25 or 30 years, perhaps not so long; but architects do not put much faith in its extreme durability. It bends and twists into every concelvable shape under the "The Inspectors of Buildings shall be under the direction of the Superintendent, and shall examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration, and repair throughout their respective districts, at least once every day (sundays and holidays excepted), and shall report in writing forthwith, to the Superintendent, all violations of any of the several provisions of this act, together with the street and number of the building or premises on which violations are found, and the names of the owners, agents, lessees, occupants, builders, masons, carpenters, roofess, farnace-builders, and architects, and all other matters relative thereto, and shall report, in the same manner, all new buildings in their respective districts, and the clerks and messengers shall each perform such duties as may may be assigned them by the Superintendent or Deputy. All the officers appointed under this act shall, so faf as may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said city."

And the 47th section, after enumerating the salaries of influence of fire, and unless at frequent periods protected, at an enormous cost, by paint, it will very soon be destroyed by rust. Architecturally speaking, fron has done much for the demoralization of architectural art. done much for the demoralization of architectural etc.

The natural strength of iron has led economically disposed builders to sacrifice on the altar of cheapness the
one fundamental rule of art-proportion. The consequence is that we get a style of architecture which is
technically known as "stringy"—like a man with a
very large body on very thin legs. This unpleasing
effect is particularly noticeable in two large iron buildings now in course of construction within few yards of one another on Broadway, The brown-stone, now so fashionable, is perhaps most perishable of all materials used in New-York house-building. It is laminated and unequal in density

instead of being homogeneous, and is particularly absorbent of water and susceptible to the chemical influ-

And the 47th section, after enumerating the salaries of of the various officers of the Department, says that they "shall each (except the clerks and messengers), before ences of the atmosphere. A brown-stone house may vary in endurance from 15 to 50 years. A good, substantial ecs of the atmosphere. A brown-stone house may vary endurance from 15 to 50 years. A good, substantial eck house would last from 150 to 300 years. In fact, equality of the mortar with which it is put together is surelies as shall be approved by the Controller of said city. brick house would last from 150 to 300 years. In fact, the only limit to the indestructibility of brick. In Milan | city." Mr. Superintendent MacGregor openly charges his Inthere are brick buildings with terra-cotta moldings, upward

This discloses a lamentable state of ineffectiveness in

"The Inspectors of Buildings shall be under the direct on of the Superintendent, and shall examine all buildings.

of 300 years old, which are almost perfect; and the baths of Carnealla and Dioclesian in Rome and the great palace of Hadrian at Tivoll, though in ruins, are testimonies to the indestructibility of brick as a building material. I Inspectors for the fulfillment of their bonds? Had be clerk

been strict in the enforcement of this clause of the act, Speaking of brick, the following is a translation of an inscription, cited by Herodotus from the great brick pyramid of Howara, ten leagues from Cairo: "Do not the four disasters which he mentions would in all proba-bility not have occurred. The blame must not be entirely thrown on the defect of the law.

undervalue me by comparing me with pyramids of stone. For I am better than they as Jove exceeds the other But another serious defect has been discovered in the Building law. It contains a clause which gives Judges deities. I am made of bricks from clay brought up from of the Supreme Court the right to nullify all its previous the bottom of the lake adhering to poles."

Numerous experiments have been made as to the enactments. This clause enables builders to openly evade the law. At a recent meeting of the Real Estate weight-supporting power of building materials, but Association, Mr. Joseph Haight made the startling statethere is no record of any experiments as to their power of resisting moisture and the chemical influences of the atmosphere, with the exception of granite—that is to ment:

ment:

"The laws regulating the erection of tenements in this city are a dead letter, on account of their impracticability. Not a single house in this city has been creeted in conformity with those laws. Tenement property would not net four per cent if those laws were compiled with. They provide for permits to construct tenements otherwise than in conformity with the laws, if the permits are sanctioned by the Supreme Court. Every builder of a tenement-house finds it to his advantage to obtain a permit, as, by non-conformity, he saves about \$3,000 in the expense of constructing a first-class tenement. These permits are obtained by the Payment of \$250 to a lawyer named Murray, in Pine-st., who gets them indersed by the Supreme Court, generally, by going before Judge Cardozo. It is said the Legislature will be petitioned to pass an act prohibiting the construction of tenements more than three stories in hight. We want the present laws, which are based on impracticable theories, amended, and we intend to use our best efforts to prevent the passage of the act contemplated. We want laws made that can be observed, and do not want to be humpered with laws which are inoperative, and the evasion of which causes an outlay of money which we do not believe goes into the public treasury."

There is no mistaking the import of such language, to amount to nearly 1-10,000 part of an inch. Fifty thav-ings and freezings per annum would therefore produce a loss of only one inch in 10,000 years; but to this must be added the considerably more deteriorating effects of chemical, atmospheric influences. With regard to granite, an eminent Western chemist has lately made There is no mistaking the import of such language,

and, taken in conjunction with the denunciation of the law by Mr. MacGregor, this statement should receive the carnest consideration of the Legislature. It is to the interest of every man, woman, and child of New-York City, that an act so defective in its provisions should no longer, be allowed to incumber the statute book of the

In the drawing up of a new act one matter should not be lost sight of. One of the most impelitic and mischiev-

ous influences at work among New-York builders is the habit, only too common, of employing young clerks in their own offices to draw out their plans and specifications, instead of availing themselves of the experience of a competent professional architect. Every time such things are done a great social offence is committed, and the lives of members of the community are endangered.

Architecture is as much a profession as physic or law; and physicians and lawyers are amenable to the law if they practice without formal admission, after examination, to the ranks of their respective pro fessions. Why should it not be made a misdemeaner for an unqualified person to attempt to fulfill the duties of an architect! There is as much criminality in planning a house with insufficient cross walls, buttresses, and girders, from want of proper education, as there is in administering medicine without thoroughly understanding its effects, or in undertaking the conduct of a lawsuit without knowing how to carry it through. Indeed the criminality is intensified by the possible-nay, the probable-sacrifice or injury of many persons at once instead of separate individuals.

There is in New York a large and influential Chapter, numbering many eminent men among lits members, of the American Institute of Architects—an institution which is nationally comprehensive in its scope and jurisdiction. The Chapter is regularly incorporated by charter under the laws of the State of New-York. The objects of the Institute are, "to unite in fellowship the architects of this Continent, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession." Article 3 of the constitution says, "the means of accomplishing this end shall be: Regular meetings of the members for the discussion of subjects of professional importance; the reading of essays; lectures upon topics of general interest; a school for the education of architects; exhibitions of architectural drawings; a library; a collection of designs and models; and other means calculated to promote the objects of the Institute."

Here is an association of gentlemen well known and of high standing in their profession, and to them might be very safely intrusted the granting of diplomas on the same principle in vogue among medical and legal societies. Accredited with such powers, the American Institute of Architects would become a source of great public benefit.

THE COURTS.

THE GEN. NEIL HABEAS CORPUS CASE. JUDGE M'CUNN'S OPINION-ARGUMENT TO-DAY.

outside walls shall not be less than eight linches thick, and the party walls not less than 12 inches thick; if above 20 feet and under 50 feet in hight, the outside walls shall not be less than 12 inches thick, and the party walls not less than 16 inches thick; if above 50 feet and under 65 feet in hight, the outside walls shall not be less than 16 inches thick if above 50 feet and under 65 feet in hight, the outside walls shall not be less than 16 inches thick to the hight of the third-stery beams, and not less than 12 inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than 20 inches thick to the hight of the accord story beams, and not less than 16 inches from thence to the top; and if above 65 feet and under 50 feet in hight, the outside walls shall not be less than 16 inches thick to the hight of at least 40 feet, and up to the under side of the next story beams above, and not less than 12 inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than 20 inches thick to the hight of the third story beams, and not less than 16 inches from thence to the top. In all buildings over 27 feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from from to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness, to the same relative thickness in hight as required under this section, for every additional 19 feet in width of said building, or any portion thereof; and in all buildings intended or used for storage or warchouse purposes, in storing or keeping heavy merchandiss or materials, the walls shall be an additional four inches thick to the hight of 20 feet from the curo level."

It will be seen that the word "cross-wall" in no case be less than eight inches thick, to the hight of 20 feet from the curo level." Application was made to Judge McCunn yesterday upon affidavits for an order to show cause why Sheriff Brennan should not make a return to the attachment against Gen. Nell. The Judge, in declining the granting of the order for the present, set forth as follows his opinion that the matter is entirely within the Juris-diction of the State Court, and that the Sheriff is open to severe censure for regarding the process of the Federal

caused the terrible disaster in Thirty-fifth-st.; for some of the most eminent men in the city have carefully examined the mortar and brick which was used in the building, and have pronounced it excellent. They generally attribute the accident to the want of cross-walls. This was deposed to on the inquest by several withesses, some of whom called attention to the fact that the building had been run up in a space of time too short to allow the mortar to dry. But it is by no noeans certain that the requirements of the law had been fulfilled. The law enacts that "in all buildings intended or used for the law had been fulfilled. The law what his return was I am not infernel, but I refused to recite any return which important to the value of the wind of the relative, declined to profess him before the Court, at the same time making seeze return to the writ.

ogrifust him, which attachment was passed or retries.

Because Sheriff, instead of returning the warrant of attach-

In the United States District Court before Judge

In the United States District Color Society States Blatchford, arguments will be made to-day, as stated above, upon the writ of habeas corpus that took Gen. Neil out of the hands of Judge McConn. It is stated that, with the exception of the affidavits of service, all the papers in the habeas corpus and attachment cases of Gen. Neil have mysteriously disappeared.

CIVIL NOTES.

During the week ending Jan. 21, Surrogate Hutchings has issued letters of administration upon the estates of Augustus Schuyler, Samuel J. Lengworth, Mary Heck, John Deeves, Frederick Martens, Alaphare Staart, August Wenderoth, John B. Storm, James Mullen, William C. Keene, James Kehoe, Alexander J. Williamson, and Catharine Noble. In 1866, Lucy Rushton, lessee of the New-

York Theater, desired to bring out a new piece, and her Treasurer, H. H. Davis, filled out a number of the theater Treasurer, H. H. Davis, filled out a number of the theater checks and borrowed money on them. He failed to liquidate them, however, and suits were brought by several of the holders, who obtained judgment by default. The defendant has now returned to this city, and a motion was made, yesterday, in the suit brought by Preserved Galge, to have the judgment set aside, on the ground that Miss Rushton is not really indebted to the plaintiff, and that the theater, although run in her name, was really for the benefit of the Treasurer. Decision reserved.

At the Essex Market Police Court, John Taylor was

Joan C. Fredman of No. 30 Barclayest.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Beiford, restenday, Mary J. Brown, for stealing \$75 from Philip McDonald, at No. 15 Bartlerest, Jan. 16, was sent to the State Prison for Stevers ... Mary Eagan, stealing \$40 from Win, Addison, Oct. 24, 1870, Istate Prison one year....Jennes Healey, stealing a watch and chain, State Prison one year....Jehn O'Brien was convicted of obtaining money under folse pretenses. In sentencing him to five years imprisonment, the Judge said there were no less than if charges of the same institute against him... Minnie Lee placked gelity to attempting the attempting of the rest in the state of her youth, respectability, and previous good character, he would posipote judgment in her case.

At the Tombs Police Court, vesterday Institute.

pone judgment in her case.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Dowling committed James Pitzgerali for nicaling \$75 from the pocket of a fellow ledger at No. 20 Leonard at ... Henry Lord was committed for having awhaled Joseph Kearney of No. 272 Canalast. out of \$16. by falsely representing that he was authorized to publish a \$50 advertisement to Hugh B. Jackson of No. 102 Fibh-ave, the money being given by Kearney as a commission for the astertisement ... Wm. Altenbedf was

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Sutherland. In re. Ellien Denhunt—Bond approved and order granted. In the matter of the claim of kelly & Green agt, estate of George B. Harisen.— Reference report confirmed and judgment granted. In re. application of Toundors Franklin.—Order granted. By Judge Augustans.—In re. Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Co.—

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Barbour.

Court of Common Pleas-Special Term and Cham-bers-Br Judge Daly, -Callahan agt, Callaban, -The clerk will readjust the costs by striking out \$15 reference fees.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COCUST—IN BANKEUT TOT.—BLATCHFORD, I Opens at 11 a. m.

2004. Hiram Sammis agt. Charles 2522. Lennis M. Deenald et al. agt.
E. Valentine.
2015. Horsee B Claffin et al. agt.
Charles Strass and Meyor
Young.
2013. James Aiden agt. The Boston,
Hartford, and Tirle R.R.
2020. Julius Hymes et al. agt. David
Leon.
2021. Frederick Boes agt. Jacob
Altrahams.
Argument
2027. In re. Corpton C. Greitt.
2021. Strass Repress Co. agt. The
Boston, Hartford, and Ritle
2025. Aldren M. Butterfield for himself, and ogt. his copariner,
Charles H. Gordon.

COURT OF APPRAISE—ALBANT, Jaz. 20.—The following is the day

COURT OF APPRAIS. -ALHANY, Jan. 20, -The following is the day alendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 23, 1871; Nos. 18, 19, 21, 25, 21

BROOKLYN INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS. The returns of the leading Banks and Gas Companies of the Third Internal Revenue District, for

December, are as follows :	
	Tax.
Brooklyn Gaelight CoFeet	£9,693 17
Brooklyn Trust CoDeposits	717.26
Mechanics' Bank-Capital	145 83
Mechanics' Bank-Deposits 1,22,231	150 89
Brooklyn Savings Bank Deposits 4,027817	10,001.73
Fulton Bank-Capitel 200,000	13 23
Fulton Bank-Deposits	172 94
Germania Savings Pank-Deposits	144 65
Brooklyn Brok-Capital	15 69
	236 43
Brooklyn Bank-Circulation 10,764	0.07
Long Island Bank-Cupital 90,000	40.53
Long Island Bank - Deponits	201.64
ACCION CONTROLLY BENEFIT BY IL. II A TOTACH GODONIA	1,800 57
People's Gazilght Co., E. D.—Feet	2,012.55
Kings Co. flavings B'k, S.D Average deposits. \$400,334	1,309 21
Commandal Rentis Ayerone catility 1000.93	41.68
Commercial Bank-Deposits	53.76
Flatbush Gas CoFeet 107,075	89 19
Union Goal sht CaFeet 234.5-0	32 45
E. N. Y. Saviney Renk-Deposity 69:23	23 13
Citizens' Gaslight-Feet 14,300,100	3,334 (3
Citizens' Gastight—Feet. 14,240,100 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—Capital. \$100,000	41 07
Mechanica and Traders Bank-Deposits 122,465	76 11
Williamsburgh Gaslight CoPeet 11,002,600	2,773 15

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The foreign malls close at sub-stations Jan. 12, 13, and 21 as followed Leave Stations A and R at 11:10 a.m.; C and D, 10 pl. a.m.; R and F, 10:15 a.m.; G and H, 10:10 a.m.; K and F, 10:15 a.m.; G and H, 10:10 a.m.; Leave S, 10:15 a.m.; G and H, 10:10 a.m.; Leave S, 10:15 a.m.; G and H, 10:10 a.m.; Leave S, 10:10 pl. per steambly City of Peats, from Piers No. 45 N. H., close at the Poor Office at 1:30 a. A Supplementary Mail for paid letters only made by at Pier No. 45 N. H. and closes at 1:30 p. m. Siesmahlp salls at 2: m. [All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

SUNDAY Jay 22.

deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepare with Guide Strage,

Sunday, Jan. 22.

No steamship Mails

Monday, Jan. 23.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Medirac, from Por No. 47 N. H., close at the Post-Olice at 1 p. 4.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM LIVERPOOL-In steamship Mashattan, Jan. 20-Mr. R. White, Mr. M. S. Manby, Mr. F. Green, Miss Hansen, Mr. A. Mashabos and 32 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun rises...... 5:29 | Sun sets........ 5:24 | Moon cets....... 5:29 Sandy Hook... 8:25 | Gov's Island... 9:09 | Hell Gate 19:29

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

mula.

Ehipa-Ladora, Wiley, Lendon; British Queen, Francis, Liverpool.

Birpa-La Finta, Crownil, Buence Ayres; Annie Ma, Moore, Merilla,

Dover, Mreeller, Falmouth; M. S. Kingsbury, Perry, Mutanass,

Britis Ma, Johnson, Queenstown and Falmouth; Min, Pool, Rio Grands
del Sul. del Bol.
Schra.—Brittania, Ray, Pyrt Spain; David Wangg; Jones, Matareas,
Lortic Wells, Wells, Savanilla; J. T. Chnosler, Pecus, St. Johns, N. F.;
Willie, Dill, Howland Savannah.

Willie, Dill, Howland Savannah.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, moise, &c.
Steamship Wynasing, Winnersy, Liveryood Jan. 6, mise, and pass.
Steamship John tillson, Winners, Georgeissen, B. G., mose, and pass.
Steamship Marintan, Forsyth, Liveryood Jan. 4, and Queenston Steamship North Point, Foler, Ballinore, moise,
Steamship North Point, Foler, Ballinore, moise,
Steamship Traison (Wreeker), Scott, Livingsport,
Schr. P. Grant, (of Winniser, N. S.), Branshaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 19
days, nothings.

Schr. P. Grant, (of Winksor, N. S.), Brasishaw, Cornwallis, N. S., days, positions.

Schr. Vetto, Manning, Liverpool 75 days, nides.

Schr. Vetto, Manning, Liverpool 75 days, nides.

Schr. Achter, G. Grand & Sch. 56 days, hiden.

Schr. Anna M. Dickingon, Hockingon, Port Jedfram.

Schr. Anna M. Dickingon, Hockingon, Port Jedfram.

Schr. Charley Cohb, Kennedy, Rockland, stone.

Schr. Charley Cohb, Kennedy, Rockland, stone.

Schr. Walter Scott, Syphere, St. John, N. B. 12 days, lumber.

Metamora, Elizabethori.

Geo. Weshington, Eknabethport.

Geo. Weshington, Eknabethport.

Krocklant, Cohl Spring.

Arist, New-Bosford.

WIND-Sunset, light, S. E.

BELOW.

Bosrow, Jan. 20.—Arrived, saip R. Sherman, free Guttenburg; bark Frank Marion, from Leghorn. Pointrasty, Jun. 19.—Steamship Nestorian, from Il rerpool on the 6th, and Londonderry 7th, arrived here to-nicht.

SPOKEN

Bark Mary E. Palmer, from Bristoi E., for Providence.—Jan. 10, lat. 6 Jon. Co.
 Brig Levila H. Cole, from New-York tor St. Jagoy-Jan. 10, lat. 22 H, lon. 71 21.

Religions Notices.

Association Hall.—Rev. H. D. GANNE, Paster of North-West Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches EVERY SUN-DAY MORNING at 10 o'clock and aftercoon at 0]. Afternoon Sermon at 2 o'clock, precisely, on "Convictions and Inquiries concerning Sacrification," by John Q. ADAMS, Pastor. East Baptist Cherol. corner of Gouvertney and Madison at a Preaching also at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Scatafree.

Aprilio Hall, Brondway and Twenty-eighth-at,-Mrs P. HYZIR will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritus SUSDAY, at Di and 74 o clock. Sociatis 4 the Roward Roma, but was and Forty-second-for, TUREDAY SUSINING, Jun 24, at 1 o clock Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, between Delancer and Rivington-sta.—JUDSON P. SWIFT, paster. Frenching SABBATH, at 105 a. m., and 7 p. m. Morrong subject: "Relations Resulties." Evening subject: "The Pilot," the egich to workingson. General Prayer Meeting at 6 p. m. Seals free. You are contaily in-

Allen-st. M. E. Church, between fivingen and Dearcer etc.

Rev. WM. McAllis Thit, paster. The fra ing fixed, Mr. Salft.

HALSTEAD leader, will take charge of the serves the entired at a 154 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7 p. m. Sandavechool at 2 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Young People's Prayer-Morting at 5:45 p. m. Seals free. All are condaily invited.

daily invited.

Anthon Memorial Claurch, Forty-sightless, west of Sinth ava.

Rev. R. HEBBER NEWTON, Rector.—The Rev. McGRARD NEWTON,
D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY NEXT. Services at 10s.
a.m. and 3 p. m. Afternoon sermon to challen. The young generalization wited.

Bible Question.—Eer. OSCAR BUGO preaches TO-MORROW

MORNING in Jamest M. E. Charch (Jamest, between lineth and
Greenwich-aves.), Rev. W. C. Smith, Parter. In this EVENTON Ma.

Hugo preaches in New-Begland Congregational Changh (South Numbert,
between Pith and Sixth-ets.) Williamburgh, Rev. J. H. Brodt, Paston

Subject: "Protestant rights of conscience in forms Cathole countries."

Church of the Messian, our of Park are and Thirty-fourth-at.—Rev. S. H. HEPWORTH, Faster. Subject for the morning: Re-ligious Moods and Religious Principles." Services in the evening of smal, at 73. Pinh and Sixth-aves. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacARTHER, every SABBATH at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Strangers having no regular

place of worship are contially invited.

Central Presbyterian Church, Fifte-sixth-st, near
Central Presbyterian Rev., D. Willson, at 10; a.

by the Rev. H. D. NORTHEOP at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ p. m.

Church of Our Finther (First Universities), Clermont-ave, be ween Fulco and Athalicaves, Brooklen, Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Paster, Services 104a. m., Sandar-school, 2\frac{1}{2}\$ p. m., Evening, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Leeting—"Glances at Nature in the Bible," "The Treasures of the Snow." Job, XXVIII., 22. Evangement Julie Pith and Sixth-aves. Hev. G. P. Kid) Pith. D. D., pastor. Services, SUNDAY, 224 inst., at 10 a m and 7 p. a. Evening discourse. "The First Commandancest." Strangers invited and farnished with seats.

Evening Service in Association Hall.—Rev. C. P. DERMS, Promised Services and Association Hall.—Rev. C. P. DERMS.

Evening Service in Association Hall. Bet. C. P. Dr. and D. D. N. will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at vall o' elsect, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourthare, and Tenny-thrivet, Bible Class every Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. All are invited to those meetings.

English Luther an Church of St. James, East Fifteenthest, between Fecond and Thirderes, Rev. A. C. WEDERSED, D. D., pastor,—Divine services SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10] o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2 in m.

Five Points House of Industry, 15c Worthest, Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock just he Singing by the children. W. F. BARNARD, Supt.

Five Points Mission, site of the "Old Brewert," of Parkst, the original Mission at the "Points," Rev. J. S. SHAPPELL, experiments, Service at 10 a.m.; preaching at 71 p. m. Sonday refued at 9 the original Massim at the "Points," Rev. J. R. SHAPFEL, Separ neod-eat.—Service at 10½ a.m.; preaching at 7½ p.m. Senday select at 9½ a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. Friends of the cause are survice. Greene-at. M. E. Church, between Browne and Sering-sta.— Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNIAY, at the order a.m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Meetings next week every ovening texapple Mondayy at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and athers are mixed to attend.

Harlem-Unity Chapel, One-hundred-and, wonly eighth of and Harlem-Unity Chapel, One-handred and Jermiy elgitic and Fourtheave, Fourth Uniterior Society, Services and It a. m. and 74 p. m. TO-MORROW EVENING, ten. W. T. CLAIRE will give a locate on "Reading: What to Read, and How" Stranged confully seconded.

Lexington-ave, M. E. Church, corner, after seconder to The paster, K. M. STRATFON, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10, and in the KYRNING at 24. Sabbath-school at 2 p. m. General Prayer-Morring at 6 p. m. Feats free

Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, Firitith st. pear Lexington-ave, Secritica on SABBATH at 10 a. m. and its better the proposed of the confusion of the confusion of the complete of the confusion of the c

p. u. Sunday-acheol at 9 a. m.

Rev. Hugh Smith Curpenter will preach in the chapet of the Polytechnic institute, Lavingston at, near Court-at, Broadlyn. To MOR-ROW MORNING and EVENING. Services at 19 a. m. and 74 p. u. Seats free to all.

Rev. James Kennedy will preach the first of a series of discourses on "The Belleved," Song v. wit to lich, in the half of the "Ray-vard Rooms," courter Sixth-ave, and Fortisecond etc., on TO MORROW (Sabbath KVRNING, at 74 p. m. Freeching in the morning 104 a. m.; 18th to 10th.

Rev. B. D. Now-

Rev. O. B. Frothinghum will preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall. 23 Stath-ave., on SUNDAY MORNING at 109 o'clock. Subject: "The

Rev. John Love, Jr., will proch at the Artisch High a Church, Blockwest, our Mortonet, on SUNDAY, Jun. 22, 1850, at 10 a. a.